

PAPWORTH

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The Papworth Village Settlement

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REPORTS of the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT and MEDICAL DIRECTOR *for 1929*

*Presented at the Thirteenth General Meeting
of the Settlement, May 21st, 1930*



THE SOUTH AND EAST FRONTS OF PAPWORTH HALL, SHOWING HOSPITAL WARDS

Papworth Village Settlement.

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P. C. VARRIER-JONES, M.A., (Camb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer : L. B. STOTT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron : Miss K. L. BORNE

Postal Address : Papworth Hall, Cambridge.

Telephone : Caxton 18 & 19.

Stations :

St. Ives, Hunts., L.N.E.R. (5 miles). Huntingdon, L.N.E.R. (5 miles). Cambridge, L.N.E.R. (12 miles)



A VIEW FROM THE HALL, WITH "HOMELEIGH" AND SOME WORKSHOPS IN THE DISTANCE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1929



The year 1929 has been a year of steady and continuous growth at Papworth. The chief developments include a new Women's Hostel, a new wing to the Nurse's Home, the beginnings of a very large workshop, more machinery, more cottages and the X-ray department brought up to date. The work and trade of the Industries has also very much increased and this is of very great importance as it is the Industries which provide the means of livelihood for those who live in the village.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York paid their second visit on July 23rd, and opened the new Women's Hostel, which had been completed and furnished with a view to their coming. The problem of including women in the Village Scheme has taken some courage to work out to its fullest development. The small hospital for women opened in the old

Home Farm House supplied so real a need that it has always had a long waiting list, and as the patients were ready to move out, it seemed more and more important that there should be work found for them in the village and that they should not return to their former occupations, such as children's nurses, governesses, cooks, etc. A visitor to the Industries will now find these women happily working under good conditions amongst the men, as clerks, typists, upholsterers, machinists and leather workers of all sorts. And the new Hostel, with its gay dining room, lounge and sitting room with wireless, its sunny bedrooms and plentiful hot baths, does supply for them something in the way of a home life worth having.

The Duke also laid the foundation stone of a very spacious new workshop—made possible by a gift of £2,500 from the Joint War Finance Commit-



ST, MARY'S & ST. PETER'S HOSTELS, IN ST. PETER'S CLOSE

tee of the British Red Cross Society and Society of St. John of Jerusalem, on condition that an equal amount was raised elsewhere. This workshop into which the cabinet-makers hope soon to move, will be supplied with new machinery and a very special dust extracting plant.

The Flower Show then received the Royal visitors who, after the formal opening, made a detailed inspection of all the goods made in the workshops as well as all the flowers, fruits and vegetables grown in the village. This Flower Show which is now an annual event of some importance, has a beautiful background in the grounds of Papworth Hall, and it brings many thousands of visitors to see the Village Settlement.

On September 19th, Her Majesty the Queen paid a surprise visit—just to see how everything was working on an ordinary day. Her Majesty went over all the workshops and through the wards, and anyone who knows the size of Papworth today knows that this is a strenuous task. In writing to Sir Frederick Milner, who was unable to

be present to receive Her Majesty, she said: "What an amazing place, and what wonderful work."

The other visitors this year include the Minister of Health on July 23rd and again on September 18th; the Minister of Pensions, Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, the Turkish Minister of Health, the Canadian Minister and Deputy Minister of Health and Pensions, and two parties of foreign nurses under the auspices of the League of the Red Cross Societies.

Our much-loved and hardworking Chairman, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner attained this year his 80th birthday, and his friends determined to raise a fund for a birthday gift in his honour. The fund reached the sum of some £8,900, and Sir Frederick generously decided that Papworth should benefit by one half of it, and Enham Village Centre by the other.

The important building of the year, besides the Women's Hostel, is the new wing to the Nurses' Home on the hill opposite the Church. This addition will house ten more nurses. By the



THE LOUNGE, ST. MARY'S HOSTEL

good taste of the Matron and the good work of the Industries, it has been gaily decorated and furnished, and it is placed in such a quiet corner that the night nurses can really sleep in peace.

The change-over from Papworth's own electric supply to that provided by the new Electricity Company is now complete. The installation has been costly, but it is believed that it will prove economical in working and permanently satisfactory.

The X-ray department which is in constant use has again had to be brought up to date, and is now complete and in working order.

The research work done at Papworth is part of its main purpose and can never cease. Dr. Stott, who is indefatigable in his work amongst the children, has already published a preliminary report.

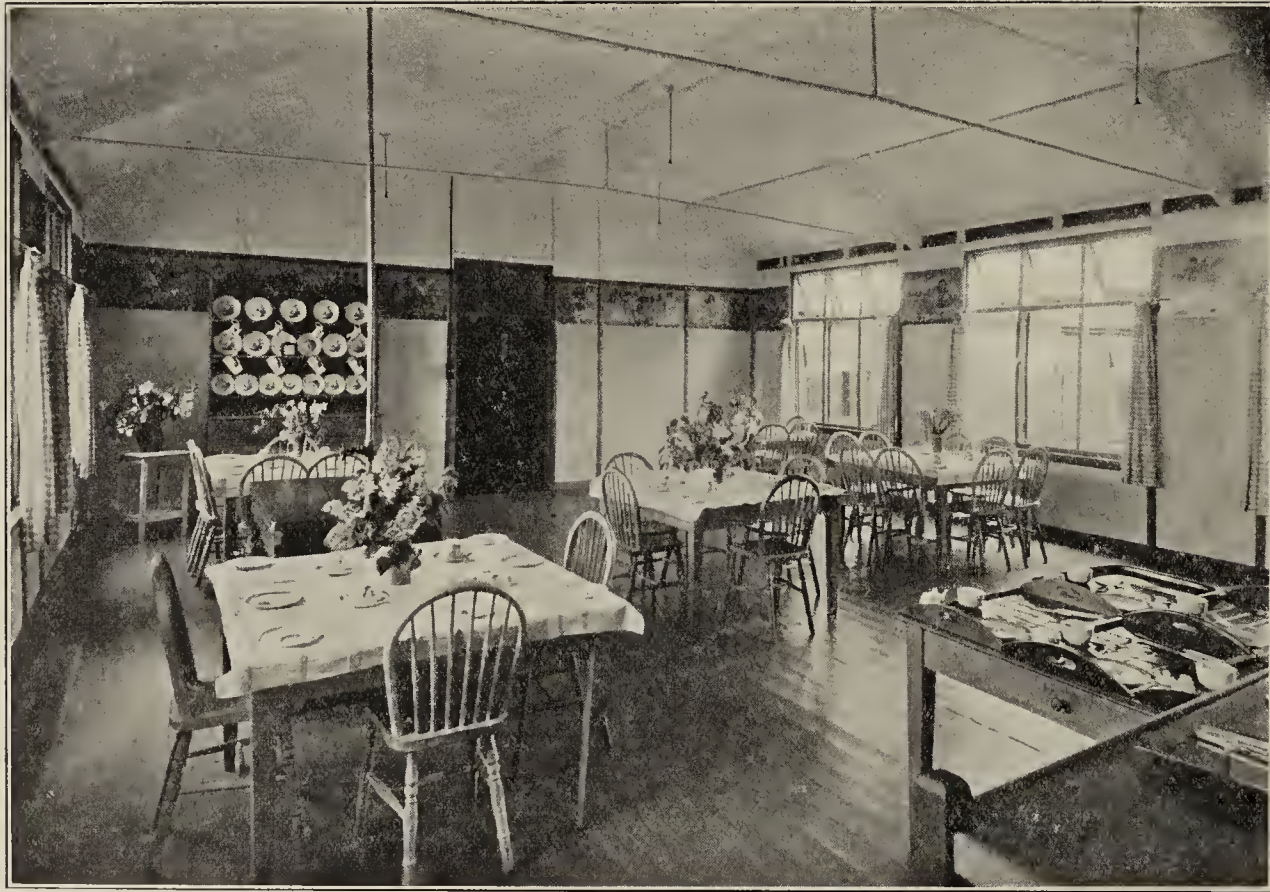
As regards gifts during the year, Papworth has received so many and various that it is difficult to enumerate them all here, but mention must be made of Lady Rolleston's Hospital Guild, which supplies a continuous stream of linen, blankets, eiderdowns, etc. for which there is always real need ;

of the £2,500 received from the British Red Cross Society, and the £1,250 given by Mr. Douglas Crossman.

Mention must also be made of the Matron's Welfare Fund which does so much for the personal needs of the Village, (the income this year reached £397 and the expenditure £365.) and the Papworth Annual which is now so established that it pays its own way.

The duties of the Committee are rendered easy by the continuous hard work and enthusiasm of Dr. Varrier-Jones, Dr. Stott, the Matron and all the members of the staff. Such is the power and personality of the Medical Director that he not only works hard himself, but is able to create an atmosphere in which all want to work and do work. There is never any complaint or real difficulty at Papworth except the one unceasing demand for more money for more cottages, more workshops, more hostels, more beds, in fact, more everything. An outside visitor might consider the place quite large enough for most people to manage, but not so the indefatigable Medical Director and Matron. They will always need new worlds to conquer.

ELSBETH DIMSDALE,
Hon. Sec.



THE DINING ROOM, ST. MARY'S HOSTEL FOR WOMEN

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1929



It is pleasant to be able to report further substantial progress in 1929, the 14th year of the existence of Papworth, or, rather, since the institution started at Bourn with a single shelter in the garden of a small country house, thus contrasting with our present establishment of 300 constantly occupied beds. Until this year the Institution has grown steadily and gradually, but the opening of the new Women's Hostel with 42 beds on 23rd July 1929, made a sudden and substantial increase in accommodation. It is naturally extremely difficult to admit at once every applicant for admission, and a waiting list, though obviously objectionable, is inevitable, even in the winter months, in spite of the efforts made to avoid delay.

As usual there have been so many enquiries during the past year for information about the Institution and Settlement, especially from Medical

Officers of Health and Tuberculosis Officers, that it would seem advisable to collect from the previous reports a concise statement of the principles underlying the aims and objects of Papworth. Although this can hardly be done in the present report, an answer may be attempted to some questions, such as "What kind of case is suitable for treatment at Papworth?" "Are early cases and patients who can work on the land the only ones admitted?" "Are those who have received sanatorium treatment in an institution eligible for admission, if so, on what terms can families be admitted direct into the Village Settlement?"

It would clearly be tedious to answer each question *seriatim* on the lines of a catechism, and much time will be saved and the object better attained by stating and explaining the general principles mentioned above.

The answer to all the questions about



A DOUBLE BEDROOM IN ST MARY'S HOSTEL

the kind of case suitable for admission depends on the fundamental truth that all tuberculosis, whether of the lungs, bone, joints or any other structure, is a fluctuating disease, with periods of apparent arrest, but slowly, insidiously and almost imperceptibly advancing. Failure to recognise and act upon this axiom is responsible for the present appalling distress in the homes of the tuberculous population, and for the popular cry of the failure of sanatorium treatment. Neglect of this aspect of the question has given rise to erroneous views and to much discussion about reputed "cures" by this and that new remedy. When this is once understood, there should no longer arise those false hopes based upon confusion between cause and effect in the treatment of a disease characterised by variations which may occur over what may be long periods of time and are due to many causes. It is obvious, and indeed is now recognised, that a patient with pulmonary or any other form of tuberculosis must undergo a prolonged course of treatment; and further, that in order to avoid a breakdown, which may be complete, the principles of

sanatorium treatment must be continued in the patient's own home without any break or modification—in other words, the individual—for he is not necessarily a patient, i.e. one who suffers—should be in the village settlement.

The old shibboleth that the only patients suitable for treatment are those in an early stage of the disease is losing ground though it still receives lip service in many reports and textbooks. In practice, however, it is clear that this advice is not followed out; this shown by statements such as: "If early cases only were admitted to our sanatoriums, not a third of the beds would be occupied." It is now more generally agreed that every tuberculous patient, whatever the stage of the disease, is in urgent need of treatment; but it does not follow that sanatorium treatment alone will meet the needs of such persons. Often, indeed, this is not the case, and it is unfortunate that to compel a patient to adopt a rigid system not only does him little or no good but definitely impairs the reputation of the system. Among the numerous medical problems awaiting solution that of the



THE SITTING ROOM, ST. MARY'S HOSTEL

adaptation of the principles of sanatorium treatment to the newer understanding of tuberculosis must be regarded as really urgent. To regard and respect sanatorium treatment, as practised in its narrow sense, as rigid and unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, is to resist progress. The great principles underlying the treatment of disease may be unalterable, but the more modern knowledge of disease will inevitably lead to modifications in their practical applications. The letter of the law is one thing; the spirit of the law is another, and the spirit may be lost by too strict an adherence to the letter. As has been pointed out by the late Sir Clifford Allbutt and others, there is not such a thing as a "case of tuberculosis"; the problem is that of a living personality and not of an inert substance, which will react to this or that chemical agent, can be shut up in a box, laid down, raised up, or, in fact, treated in a number of ways without undergoing any change. On the other hand, when dealing with a living organism, forces largely unknown must be taken into account. For example, in pulmonary

disease there is more to be considered than the reaction of the lung tissues to the invading organisms, there is—and this is of the utmost importance—a personality, with forces difficult to understand and very difficult to contend with. Whether this personality be called Mind, and the contest that follows the struggle of Mind against Matter, or the psychological aspect of health and disease, and indeed, whatever names or phrases be employed, it is a factor to be studied, recognised, and if possible controlled; for without a complete understanding of this, any real progress in the management of health or disease is impossible.

The way is now cleared to answer the questions enumerated at the beginning of this report. All tuberculous patients should be provided with treatment in a village settlement, and no one should be refused treatment on account of the extent of the disease.

The next question is naturally "What form should this treatment take?" Curiously enough, there is a general impression that when a patient is considered fit for a stay in a "colony" he or she no longer needs any medical



A VIEW OF A PRIVATE WING AT ST. MARY'S HOSTEL

treatment. Experience at Papworth is entirely to the contrary, for after a course of sanatorium treatment patients are often so flabby, both physically, and mentally, that the medical staff have the greatest trouble in obtaining the desired results, even though the disease is either arrested or is slowing down. Purely medical treatment on the ordinary approved lines must be continued, but it must be supplemented and strengthened so as to be far more comprehensive. In many institutions in this country so-called occupational therapy is added to the usual sanatorium regime; although very material improvement both physically and mentally may be anticipated, this form of treatment must not become a purposeless routine; already, indeed, there is reason to believe that this mistaken course is being carried out. Experience at Papworth proves that unless occupational therapy satisfies the craving for self-expression, its main object cannot be attained, for the treatment of tuberculosis affects both the physical and psychological parts of the living organism. Is occupational therapy designed to improve the patient's

physical condition only? If so, in what way is the improvement effected? Little is now heard about auto-inoculation from exercise in the treatment of tuberculosis, and moreover, it has never been proved that the benefit of graduated work was caused by the liberation of small doses of tuberculin. That harm is done by hard physical work is well established, and accordingly most institutions have long given up the highest grade of labour as part of the treatment of the disease. In what way then, does occupational therapy benefit the patients who undergo it? The only satisfactory explanation would appear to be that the psychical stimulation so acts on the general metabolism of the body as to bring about an increased resistance to the progress of the disease. It therefore follows that unless it improves the mental attitude, occupational therapy is futile, and when employed as a routine treatment is pregnant with disappointment. When the patient loses interest in it; becomes aware that it is a make-shift method of filling in his time and designed to keep him out of mischief; and, above all, when at



SOME SHELTERS AT "HOMELEIGH"

the end of this form of treatment he does not feel any the better for it, he relapses into a lethargic state. It is of course absolutely essential to prevent this mental attitude and this requires care and attention; the good results of treatment at Papworth depend on success in directing the patient's mind in the right direction. When this has been effected, the next step is to effect re-adaptation of his physical and of his mental powers, for unless this is done, the treatment will be a failure. *Purposeless* work is useless as a form of treatment for body and mind, and only a little better than enforced leisure, for both are prone to warp personality. This evil influence can be avoided if *purposeful* work suited to the patient's bodily and mental state is provided instead of work without any useful object. A deadly routine is obviously ill fitted for this purpose. Each patient requires his own mould which must be fashioned with the greatest care. It has now been shown that medical treatment must embrace much more than is usually assigned to it, and in the case of tuberculosis the scope of treatment is even more extended.

So far consideration has been directed only to the damaged organ in the damaged organism, but it is at once clear that the relation of the damaged organism (the patient) to his social surroundings must also be taken into account. Careful study of the interplay of forces leads to the conclusion that the unit to be dealt with is the family and not the damaged organism. So the ramifications spread and the task becomes greater still, but not impossible. Soon the kaleidoscopic picture changes and all the different pieces fall into their proper places. Action and interaction take their normal course, and without employing disturbing force the patient improves quietly, and, as it were, naturally. Many difficulties of sanatorium treatment are explained in the light of this new point of view, and the results should not be regarded as astonishing if it is realised that they are a natural outcome of the study and practice of fundamental principles.

The development of a village settlement is therefore a natural process. It is composed of (1) a hospital for advanced cases with observation wards, (2) a section which may be compared



"HOMELEIGH"

with a sanatorium *per se*, but with this fundamental difference, that purposeful takes the place of purposeless work immediately the patient's condition renders this possible, and (3) the village with its amenities. Even if a patient does not eventually reside in the Village Settlement, a definite course of instruction in a trade, or the opportunity of working at his own trade, is an enormous asset to him in every way, and helps to prevent flabbiness of body and mind.

The question "What kind of case is suitable for an institution of this kind," is now answered, and it will be found that the vast majority of suitable patients are those whose failure to maintain their health in the ordinary work-a-day world has been proved. Whatever the extent of their disease, patients are never refused admission on that account, and from the first, facilities for the thorough observation of those in whom the diagnosis is otherwise difficult or impossible have been provided; thus patients eventually found to be suffering from malignant disease of the lungs and of the larynx, various syphilitic conditions, and chronic inflammations simulating

tuberculosis have been admitted for diagnosis. Demands for admission of women put a severe strain on the beds at "Homeleigh," the women's section, and this past year has seen the erection and opening of St. Mary's Hostel for women, which rapidly became fully occupied. The demand for beds for women is very great and it is to be hoped that efforts to meet it will bring relief to a great number of women who otherwise would be indeed in a sad plight.

Looking at the scheme as a whole, what we have built up is a community of sub-standard men and women—those whose disease make it impossible for them to find occupation in the normal struggle for existence, but who, with grit and perseverance, albeit with assistance, live a life of usefulness and contentment under sheltered conditions. The disease, on the whole, is kept in check; if an exacerbation occurs, treatment is ready at once, and when recovery takes place, a re-establishment in industry is assured. The bogey of unemployment and its subsequent poverty is thus removed entirely.

Such in brief is the work steadily

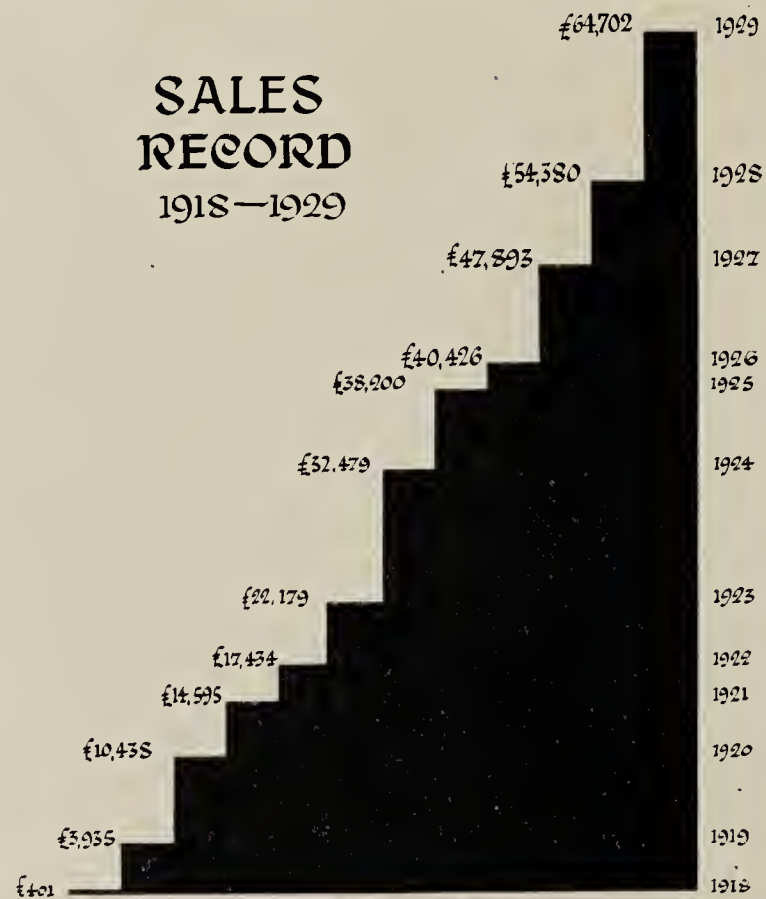


THE NEW CABINET-MAKING DEPT.

pursued during the past year, and as far as accommodation has allowed, more families have been settled in the village and the breadwinners given employment. Single men and women similarly have become wage-earners once more and taken up residence in our hostels. To find continuous employment for sub-standard men and women all the year round is obviously not easy; it is therefore satisfactory to state definitely that no man or woman, when once taken on by Papworth Industries, has been obliged to accept unemployment benefit because trade is slack; employment is guaranteed all the year round provided the health of the worker allows it. It is a great pleasure to see with what feelings of relief the workers at long last reach this sheltered position of security. When they hear and realise that their main cares and troubles are over, they throw themselves into the work of building up the Industries and village settlement life with renewed vigour. This outlook has been encouraged in every way, for enthusiasm on the workers' part makes the scheme possible, and ensures their acceptance of personal responsibility

for the work they have in hand. Experience of the inner working of various institutions proves that without this transfer of responsibility to the sub-standard workers, no real result is obtained. Let the sub-standard man and woman have the same incentive to reach the highest administrative positions in their sheltered world as the healthy have in theirs. Their sheltered world must be a real world, no make-believe affair; let the same forces have play, although tempered for the shorn lamb. Because a man or woman is a consumptive, there is no reason to suppose that he or she must be treated as a fool or a knave, neither should they be expected to be saints. Such ideas are a relic of medicine of the Middle Ages. Indeed, there is as much intelligence shown by a man or woman suffering from tuberculosis as by a man or woman who is not so suffering, and it might almost be said that tuberculous patients are more intelligent than others; at any rate, history provides many examples suggesting that creative brains have often been stimulated by tuberculous toxins. Be that as it may, it is certain that "the inferiority

SALES RECORD 1918—1929



PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES SALES RECORD

complex" is lacking in those who are tuberculous, and that any attempt to place them in a subordinate position as compared with healthy workers would remove a valuable adjunct to treatment.

In previous reports an effort, for the sake of convention, has been made to divide the purely medical side of this institution, from its industrial, economic and social side. Such a division is artificial. *It is an indivisible whole.* It is only by viewing the problem as a whole, dovetailing the medical with the economic aspect, the medical with the social aspect, and the medical with the industrial aspect, that a considered opinion of the work can be obtained.

During the year more patients have been treated in the central institution than ever before, the actual number of admissions being 247.

The workers in the Industries, especially those who are permanent settlers have greatly improved in their skill, and the astounding total of £65,000 as representing sales of goods made during the year is a further record. It will be readily appreciated that a business organisation of this magnitude

means the establishment of the commercial side of the undertaking as well as its manufacturing side, and it is due to the keenness of the management—made up as it is of sub-standard men and women—that the organisation has developed and flourished in such a wonderful manner.

Our village life is bright and happy; the various clubs and societies cater for the varying tastes of the inhabitants. They manage their own affairs without any spoon-feeding. They raise their own funds, they run their own entertainments and it is my endeavour to encourage as much as possible a feeling of responsibility in all these undertakings.

THE VILLAGE CLINIC

Our work in connection with the women and children in the village continues to grow. For many years we have correlated the health of the school child with the school report and we have been able to obtain very valuable information from this correlation.

The number of children now under supervision of the clinic is 173. Of



THE MACHINE SHOP, CABINET-MAKING DEPT.

these 44 are of pre-school age, and 36 are over 14 years of age, and have employment or are continuing their education in Cambridge, making the journey to and from that town daily. There are thus 93 children between the ages of 5 and 14 who attend the village school.

The work of the clinic is continuous throughout these groups, and arrangements are made to examine school children at the end of afternoon school, while those attending school in Cambridge are seen at week-ends or on their half holidays. In this way we have had during the year 1039 attendances at the clinic, or almost exactly an average of six attendances a year per child.

Our examinations this year have confirmed our previous experience that children born in the village have remained free from evidence of clinical tuberculosis. In addition to the skin reaction known as the Moro's tuberculin ointment test, we have carried out, in selected cases, a series of tests with Hamburger's ointment, in which the ointment itself consists of ground tubercle bacilli. Hamburger claims 100% positive results with this techni-

que in tuberculous children. As this tuberculin is too strong for indiscriminate application it has been used in those children only who are known to have been exposed to infection at some previous time and who, contrary to expectation, have had a negative tuberculin reaction as indicated by Moro's test. In this way we have found two children, not born in the Village, who, though not suffering from tuberculosis, show evidence of having met the bacillus. Both these children are maintaining excellent health and are making very satisfactory progress at school.

During the year 23 new children came to the village, with their parents, and 7 children were born in the village, showing a distinct decrease in the birth rate. All children born in the Settlement remain in excellent health.

As I reported last year, we have again had remarkable freedom from infectious diseases. One case of diphtheria (infection from elsewhere) being our sole notification. The streptococcal tonsillitis reported last year has been very troublesome and has persisted throughout the winter. We have had one case of streptococcal mastoid abscess and one of streptococcal neph-



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MAKING SHOP

itis in children as sequelae of this infection, and mild sore throat has caused a considerable amount of absenteeism from school.

During 1927 we tried the effect of small doses of iodine given in the form of iodised chocolates in a selected group of eight children with enlarged tonsils thought to be due to hypothyroidism. As a control experiment this year we selected nine children in whom there was some clear indication for tonsillectomy, other than simple enlargement of the tonsils and arranged for tonsillectomy to be performed. As a result it appears there is often a considerable improvement in general condition after the operation, but that the procedure is not without its disadvantages, which require careful consideration before it is undertaken. The operation has been followed by troublesome middle ear disease and by prolonged febrile attacks with involvement of glands. This series of tonsillectomy has afforded us with a valuable opportunity to examine the tonsillar tissue of our children and we are able to report that microscopical examination has revealed no tuberculous invasion of the tonsils of the children so treated. When it is remembered

that the children were selected from the least satisfactory in the clinic, the observation is undoubtedly encouraging.

This year has also seen the development of our Ultra-Violet light Unit started in 1928. During the year 451 exposures were given and as these have been controlled invariably by quantitative urine examinations, considerable work has been thrown on the laboratory.

THE LABORATORY

The work of the laboratory has been divided, as usual, into the following sections:—

- (1) Bio-chemical.
- (2) Bacteriological.
- (3) Pathological.
- (4) Photographic—in which

is included that necessary for the X-ray room.

The bio-chemical and pathological work has been increased considerably during the year and the bacteriological work has been added to by the develop-



THE NEW CABINET-MAKING DEPT., MAKING SHOP,

ment of a method of isolation of tubercle bacilli from the excreta of patients whose sputum fails to reveal its presence. This has necessitated a considerable amount of time but is likely to prove extremely useful.

During the year 8 complete post-mortem examinations were made, including microscopical sections of 44 organs.

Laboratory Statistics.

The routine work during the year has been as follows:—

Sputum examinations (for tubercle bacilli)	-	-	1455
Urine examinations (from Wards and Settlement)			2438
Cytological examinations of urine deposits.	-		671
X-ray photographs.	-		304
X-ray screen examinations			207

THE DENTAL CLINIC.

The special work done by our Dentist, Mr. W. Baird Grandison and Dr. Stott on the enamel formation of teeth makes the Dental Clinic stand out as a piece of constructive work. The opportunity we have in the Village Settlement of observing the health of children gives us a unique opportunity of work in this direction. The paper published by the Papworth Press and reviewed in "The Lancet" gives an indication of the tentative results we have reached so far. The vitamin content in diet is by no means the whole story of dental caries.

During the year the Clinic received 732 visits from ex-patients in 47 sessions, an average of about 15.5 visits per session.

1. "An Investigation into the Effect of Toxaemia on Enamel Formation." Stott, L.B., and Grandison, W.B. Papworth Press, 1929.



LOADING POULTRY HOUSES AT THE CARPENTERS ' SHOP

THE MATRON'S WELFARE FUND

The following details of the work of the Welfare Fund give but a slight idea of the enormous and invaluable assistance rendered by the Fund. It will be seen that its activities extend not only to the after-care of patients but also supply their immediate needs and those of their families. So highly successful is this Fund that although the calls upon it are incessant, yet the cruse of oil never runs dry, but is always ready to pour out its assistance when real need arises. One is never afraid to go to this Fund. An application is never turned down because it does not seem to fit in with the objects of the Fund. One never gets the reply: "Oh, our regulations do not permit of assistance in this case. You had better apply to so and so." There are no red-tape regulations binding down the Fund to posterity. It is there ready with its aid for instant application.

The force which drives this machinery is a large-heartedness combined with a practical experience which knows instinctively where help is

needed and how it can be given to the greatest advantage. When we are asked "How many of the inhabitants of Papworth make a call on the local Guardians," the answer is "None. Never has such a case arisen," and the reason is that instant constructive help given by the Fund definitely prevents such a need arising.

The great success which has attended the Welfare Fund's efforts in providing the means of training the children of the villagers in different occupations in the outside world is a striking example of the value of such assistance. The children thus trained are now in suitable positions, with opportunities of advancement which I have no doubt their ability will enable them to succeed in eventually obtaining. It is tempting to enlarge upon this sphere of activity but it must be sufficient to give just a bare outline of the Fund's work. With a little imagination on the part of the reader, he will soon be astonished at the ramifications to which this Fund extends.

During 1929 the income of the Fund amounted to £301 15s. 8d. The interesting fact emerges that of this total



RECENTLY ERECTED COTTAGES IN THE VILLAGE

a large part is made up by Dr. Stott, who generously hands over the whole of his panel fees, while a considerable sum is subscribed by the inhabitants of Papworth itself, those who, appreciating the benefits Papworth has conferred upon them, are ready and willing to assist those whose lot is less fortunate than their own. Members of the Nursing Staff seize the opportunity afforded by Flower Show day to add their contribution to the Fund. Thus it will be seen that, as in every department of Papworth, the principle of helping those who help themselves is maintained.

The expenditure during the year was £365 15s. 11d. Thus the Fund spent, on an average, one pound a day on the following services:—

Travelling expenses of patients' relatives, too poor to make the journey otherwise.

Provision of wireless sundries, and upkeep, for the bed-patients.

Extra delicacies for the very sick, both in the Central Institution and in the Village.

Birthday cakes for very sick young patients.

Provision of materials for occupational therapy, and wages, for bed-patients.

Extras for patients at Christmas, including pocket money for patients without income.

Gifts to patients without income; also loans to patients for travelling expenses when called home on account of illness or other urgent reasons.

Expenses incurred in the provision of entertainments, such as concerts, and weekly films shown in the hospital wards.

Special assistance to workers during breakdown.

Assistance with school fees of orphans, also annual donation to Orphanage on behalf of Papworth orphans.

Maintenance charges at special institutions.

Boots for children of needy new settlers in the Village.

Hospitality to patients' relatives.

I am indeed grateful to Matron for this—one of her minor activities.

To all those who are responsible for our various and varied undertakings I wish to give my sincere thanks. To the Matron, Miss Borne, who from the inception of the scheme has thrown herself whole-heartedly into the work, and whose enthusiasm knows no bounds, this my annual meed of gratitude is most willingly offered. To



THE VILLAGE HALL

Dr. Stott, my thanks are indeed very joyfully given, for his painstaking and never-ending care of the Institution and its many patients, as well as his self-sacrificing labours amongst the inhabitants of the village. Our sisters and nursing staff are to be congratulated on a year of wonderful work on their part, and of labour so freely given in the interests of the numerous patients under their care.

The Manager of the Industries and his staff must be very heartily congratulated; not only have they manfully

borne the burden of a big organisation, but have increased and are still increasing their usefulness in the great task of providing employment for their fellow men and women. It is a task in which they can justifiably take the greatest pride and pleasure.

To the Committee and Honorary Staff I wish to express my thanks, for year by year I recognise more and more clearly that without their help and assistance so generously and thoughtfully given, my task would be impossible and my work in vain.

P. C. VARRIER-JONES.



ST. JOHN'S HOSTEL

The Matron acknowledges with Grateful Thanks

Gifts received for patients during 1929 from the following

Mr. Ashling, St. Ives. Books
A. E. Barclay, Esq., O.B.E., M.D. Cambridge.
Magazines
Lt. Col. Beddington, London. Clothing
Messrs. Barr and Sons, London. Bulbs
Bath Club, London. Playing Cards
Mrs. Bles, Cambridge. Pianola and 10 Rolls
"Boodles" Club, London. Playing Cards
Mrs. Bowes, Cambridge. Magazines
Miss Burberry, London. Camp Bed
Mr. Chambers, London. Loud Speaker
Rev. G. R. Christie, M.A., Fen Ditton. Books
County Library, Cambridge. Books
Mrs. Cronin, Cambridge. Gramophone and
Magazines
"Daily Herald," London. Books
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Magazines
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King's Acre Nurseries, Ltd., Hereford. Flowering
Shrubs and Evergreens
Mrs. Lloyd Jones, Cambridge. Bedstead
Mrs. Edward Lea, Gt. Shelford. Books
Mrs. Lennard, Cambridge. Volumes of "Punch"
Miss Mansfield, Fen Drayton. Knitting Machine

Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ltd., Hampstead.
Christmas Crackers
Medical Schools, Cambridge. X-ray Screen Stand
The Milton Proprietary, Ltd., London. Case of
Milton
Mrs. Mortimer, Woking. Clothing
Miss Peace, London. Picture
Mrs. Porter, Bedford. Men's Clothing
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Papers, etc.
Portland Club, London. Playing Cards
Red Cross Library, London. Books
Lady Rolleston, Cambridge. Bulbs and Books
Miss Raynes, Cambridge. Feather Pillows and
Blankets
Miss Rose, Milton. Miscellaneous Gifts
Miss Saw, Cambridge. Bicycle, Tools, Music, etc.
Mrs. Seward, Cambridge. Books and Magazines
Mrs. Souper, Cambridge. Magazines and Crutch
Mrs. Strickland, Cambridge. Books & Magazines
Jt. Council of St. John of Jerusalem in England
and British Red Cross Society, London.
Christmas Gifts
Miss Taylor, Cambridge. Clothing, Magazines,
etc.
Miss E. L. Turner, Cambridge. Bed Rest
Mrs. Webber, Shepreth. Magazines, Monthly
Mrs. Winkworth, Cambridge. Gramophone Re-
cords
Messrs. Wood and Ingram, Huntingdon. Flower-
ing Shrubs



A PAIR OF MODEL COTTAGES

